NUMB. XVIII.

The Universal Instructor in all Arts and Sciences:

AND

PENNSYLVANIA GAZETTE.

To be continued Weekly. *The* 24th *of the 2d Month*, 1729.

ACI

SOme late Chymical Philosophers have even made it very probable, that 'tis the *Acid* is the saline Part or Principle in all Salts. They consider it as a subtil, penetrating Substance, diffused thro' the several Parts of the Globe; which, according to the different Matters it happens to be united with-al, produces different kinds of Bodies: If it meets a Fossil Oil, it converts it into Sulphur; if it be received into the *Lapis Calcarius*, it coagulates with it, and becomes Alumn; with Iron it grows into green Vitriol; with Copper into blue Vitriol, *&c.*

Of this Sentiment is Sir *I. Newton.* 'In decompounding Sulphur, *says that Author*, we 'get an *Acid* Salt, of the same Nature with 'Oil of Sulphur *per Campanam*; which same '*Acid* abounding in the Bowels of the Earth, 'unites sometimes with Earth, and thus makes 'Alumn; sometimes with Earth and Metal, 'and makes Vitriol; and sometimes with Earth 'and Bitumen, and thus compounds Sulphur.

In Effect, all our native Salts, tho' without any Mixture from Art, are yet found to be real Mixtures; and their Composition and Decomposition is easily made. 'As many as they are, 'they may be all reduced, according to M. '*Homberg*, to three kinds, *viz.* *Salt-petre*, *Sea-Salt*, and *Vitriol*; each whereof has its several Species. Of the Combination of these 'with different oily Matters, are all the other 'Salts produced. By the Analyses we have 'made of 'em, they all appear to be composed 'of an aqueous, an earthy, a sulphurous, and 'an *acid* Part; but the *Acid* we hold the pure 'Salt: This makes our Chymical Principle 'Salt, the common Basis of all Salts; and 'which, antecedent to its Determination to any 'particular Species, appears to be one similar, 'uniform Matter, tho' never found alone, but 'always accompany'd with some sulphureous 'Mixture or other; which determines it to 'some one of the three sorts of Fossil Salts a-'bove-mentioned.

The *Acid*, accompanying with its determining Sulphur, never becomes sensible to us, except when lodg'd either naturally in some earthy Matter, or artificially in an aqueous or watery one. In the first Case, it appears under the Form of a crystallized Salt; as Salt-peter, Sea-Salt, *&c.* In the second, it appears in the Form of an *Acid* Spirit; which, according to the Determination of the Sulphur accompanying it, is either Spirit of Nitre, or Spirit of Salt, or Spirit of Vitriol.

ACI

What is here spoke of the three simple Fossil Salts, may be equally applied to all the compound Salts of Vegetables and Animals, with this Difference, that the latter have always a larger Proportion of the earthy Matter than the simple ones, when in form of a concrete Salt; and a larger Proportion of the aqueous Matter, when in form of an *acid* Spirit. And hence we account for two important Phænomena: 1*st*, That the *Acid* Spirits of Animal and Fossil Salts are always weaker and less penetrating, as well as lighter in weight, than those of the Fossil Salts. 2. That after a vehement Distillation, they leave a larger Quantity of earthy Matter behind them than the Fossil do.

The Salt naturally contain'd in Plants, may be consider'd as a Mixture of Earth, Oil, a little Water, and an *acid* Salt: This last Ingredient being separated from the Plant with a vehement Fire, shoots into a new Salt, which sometimes retains an *acid* Taste, as in the Tartar of Wine; sometimes it assumes a Sweetness, as in Sugar; sometimes is bitter as in Quinquina; and sometimes almost insipid as in Sage. This M. *Homberg* calls the essential Salt of the Plant; which, by a gentle Distillation, resolves into an insipid Water, an *acid* Liquor, and a ruddy fetid one; containing part of the *acid* Salt, and part of the fetid Oil of the Plant; of the Combination of which, is composed a particular kind of fetid Salt, smelling like Urine, called the Volatile Salt or Volatile Alcaly Salt of the Plant: And the Caput mortuum remaining, being reduc'd into Ashes, is separated by Lixiviation into one Part of fix'd Alcaly Salt, and another of insipid alkaline Earth. Add, that the essential Salt always dissolves entirely in Water, even the earthy Part join'd with it. But if the same Salt have been robb'd, by means of Fire, of a great part of its *Acid*, the earthy Part will not wholly dissolve, but a Sediment of insipid Earth, indissoluble in Water, will be found at bottom; to which, if an *acid* Spirit be added, it then becomes entirely dissoluble in Water: Whence it may be fairly concluded, that the other Part of the Ashes, before dissolved in the Water, and which after Evaporation appears in Form of a fix'd lixivial Salt, was only dissolv'd by Virtue of the *Acid* it contain'd; or as having retain'd enough of the *Acid* to effect a Dissolution.

In

In Order to make our Paper more useful, we shall henceforward publish a scarce and delightful peice of History called Religious Courtship, *which more especially regards young People.*

THere liv'd in a Village near *London*, an ancient grave Gentleman of a good Estate, which he had gain'd by Trade, having been bred a Merchant, tho' of a very good Family too; he had been a Man in great Business, but his Circumstances being easy, and his Love of a retir'd Life increasing with his Years, he had left off his Business, and taken a House a Mile or two out of Town; he was a Widower at the Time of this Affair, his Wife having been dead some Years before.

He had five or six Children, and all grown up, but none settled in the World, tho' he had an Estate sufficient to give them very plentiful Fortunes. His three Daughters were very agreeable Women, and which was still better, were very sober, modest, religious, sensible young Ladies, two of them especially; and as the Character of their Father, and the Fortune he was able to give them, recommended them very well to the World; so they had several Gentlemen that made honourable and handsome Proposals to their Father for their Marriage.

I shall most carefully avoid giving any room here so much as to guess what Opinion in Religion they were bred up in, or whether the old Gentleman was a Churchman or a Dissenter; and the same Caution I shall use with all the rest of the Persons whom I shall bring upon the Stage in the Course of this Story: My Reason for which every Body will understand by the Nature of the Relation, and of the Times we live in.

The Father of these Ladies had been a Man always, till now, hurried in the World; being crowded with a vast business, taken up with getting Money, and with growing rich; so that he neither had much Concern for, or indeed took any Care of the Education or Instruction of his Children, but left them wholly to the Conduct of their Mother. Nor was it any great Loss to the Children, especially to the Daughters, their Mother being a most pious, religious and virtuous Lady, who was not only extraordinarily qualified to instruct her Children, but gave up her whole Time to it from their Childhood.

A little before her Death, calling to her Daughters, she told them among other Things, That as to Marriage, she had but two Injunctions to lay upon them, which, as she was not likely to live to see them settled, she would desire them to lay down as Maxims in the Choice of their Husbands; and which she would, as upon her Death-bed, if her Words had any extraordinary Influence upon them, oblige them to observe strictly, *viz.*

1. *Never to marry any Man what ever the Fortune might be, that did not at least profess to be a* Religious Man.

2. *Never to marry any Man, how religious soever he may* seem to be, *if he was not of the same Principles and Opinion in Religion as themselves.*

And as this was but a little before her Death, so the Daughters were more than ordinarily touch'd with the Sense of it, and resolv'd to pursue it exactly. How they did pursue it, and the Consequences of it will be seen in the following Dialogues.

It followed some time after, that a Gentleman of a very good Estate courted the youngest of these Daughters; and making very handsome Proposals to her Father, (*for he offer'd to settle* 600 l. per Annum *upon her*) the Father was exceedingly pleased with the Match; he being a Gentleman thoroughly well bred; an agreeable Person, and in a Word, nothing appearing to give the least Reason, why he should not be as acceptable to the Lady as he was to the Father.

As he came thus recommended to the Father, there appeared nothing disagreeable in it to the young Lady; nor had she at his first Appearance the least Exception to make against the Gentleman as to his Person: Indeed as to his Estate, *tho' her Fortune was very handsome*, yet his was so far beyond it, that there was no Comparison in the Case; and besides all this, she had this engaging Circumstance in the Proposal, *viz.* That she being the youngest of the three Daughters, the Gentleman had pass'd over her two eldest Sisters, and had singled her out by his more particular Fancy; giving her that undeniable Mark of his Affection, *viz.* That she would be the Wife of his Choice, and consequently that she would have an uncommon Security of the Sincerity of his Love to her.

The Father oppos'd his Proposal a little at first, as a Slight offer'd to his eldest Daughters; but the Gentleman told him, That he hop'd, if he accepted his Design of coming into his Family, he would give him leave to take the Person his Judgment had made choice of, and that he thought he might be happy with: That it would be a very hard Circumstance to him, and what he could not think of with Patience, to marry one of his Daughters, and be in love with another: That he was very far from offering any Slight to the eldest, letting them know, that happening to see the youngest first, he found such Suitableness, and something so agreeable in her to him, that he resolv'd to look no farther: That perhaps, if he had seen the eldest or the Second Daughter first, it might have been the same thing; but that as he could not answer for the Byass of his Fancy, so neither could he answer it to his own Conduct, not to choose her, that was from the first Moment he saw her, the only Woman in the World, that he ever thought could make him happy.

Her Father could make no Return to an Answer that had so much Weight in it, and which appeared to be so sincere; and therefore not acquainting his eldest Daughters with the Design he had had to propose her to him, he took Occasion to talk to them all together one Morning, as they were drinking Chocolate; and begins merrily with them thus.

DIALOGUE I.

Father. *WELL, Girls; you little think now, which of you all is like to be first married. What say you, Child? (turning to the youngest). I hope you are content to let your eldest Sisters go before you?*

3d. Daughter. *Yes, yes, Sir; I desire both my Sisters may go before me; for I see nothing in the World, to make me in haste.*

Fa. *Why? what's the matter that you are so out of love with the World all on a sudden? Is it that you think your self too good for every Body, or every Body too good for you?*

3d. Da. *No, Sir; I am neither so vain to think the first, or so humble to think the last; but I desire to think of my self as I ought to think.*

Fa. *How is that pray?*

3d. Da. *Why, Sir, I think I live too well to change for the worse, and this is not an Age to change for the better; and therefore I desire to be as I am.*

Fa. *Why is this Age so much worse than that that went before pray?*

3d. Da. *Nay, Sir, I don't know; but I am very well satisfied, Sir, with your first Proposal, that my Sisters may try before me.*

Fa. *Well, well; and if you go before your Sisters, there will be no harm done, if it be to your liking, I hope; I dare say, none of your Sisters will be angry*; at which, *the two eldest said no, no; we shall be very glad to see it; and so they fell to jesting with their younger Sister, till they almost anger'd her.*

You are mighty difficult, says the eldest Sister, *that you fall upon the whole World, as if there was nothing good enough for you.*

Says the second Sister, *she will be as easily pleas'd as another, I warrant her, if she was talk'd to in earnest; upon which, notwithstanding their Father was present, they fell to rallying one another, between jest and earnest, a little too warmly, as follows:*

3d. Da. *That may be*; as my eldest Sisters *teach me, I hope they intend to set me a good Example*; for it's their Turn First.

1st. Da. *We don't know that; if a good Offer come in your Way, you'll hardly put it off, and say*, Your betters must go before you.

3d. Da. *For all you are both my* elder Sisters, *I question whether you understand what a* good Offer *means; and it may be, have consider'd it* no more than I; *there's a great deal in that Word.*

1st. Da. *O! I'll explain it in a few Words*; a good Estate, *and* a Man you like.

2. Da. *Nay; you might have stopt at the first: it's no matter what the Man is, if the Estate be but good.*

3. Da. *Is that the Example* my eldest Sisters *intend to set me?*

Fa.

Fa. *Ay; and a good Example too,* Child.

3d. Da. *You are disposed to jest, Sir, but I believe you would not be pleas'd, with such a Way of chusing a Husband for any of your Daughters.*

2d. Da. *I hope my Father would*; I am sure I should.

3d. Da. *That's no Token to me that you have consider'd much of the matter,* as I said before.

2d. Da. *Why? What would you have besides a good Estate? What matter is it what the Man is? I would pass by a great many homely Defects for a good Settlement.*

3d. Da. As for the homely Defects, *perhaps I may be no nicer than you, if there was nothing else wanting.*

2d. Da. *What can be wanting, if there be Money enough.*

3d. Da. *Nothing, I hope, when my Sister comes to choose.*

2d. Da. No; *nor when you come to choose neither, it* may be.

3d. Da. *I am afraid there will.*

2d. Da. *For my part I shall inquire for nothing else as I know of.*

3d. Da. *No! What would you have your Husband have* no Religion?

2d. Da. *What have I to do with his Religion? He'll be a* Christian, *I hope.*

3d. Da. *And what if he should not?*

2d. Da. *Nay, then he may be a Heathen* and he will, *what's that to me?*

3d. Da. *That's a Proof of what I said before, that you have not consider'd much of the Matter.*

2d. Da. *No, indeed, not I; but I suppose my younger Sister has.*

3d. Da. *Your youngest Sister never told you so yet: But methinks there requires very little Consideration, to say, if ever I should marry, I would not have a Rake, a Heathen, a profligate fellow, a Man without Religion, purely for his Money; if you think these Things no Objections, and are got over such Scruples in the Case, I must tell you, Sister, that it seems the Business has been more in your Head than in mine, or at least to worse purpose.*

2d. Da. *Well, it may be so; and then it may follow, that when you have consider'd more of it too, you will be of my mind.*

3d. Da. *What to marry an Atheist! a Man of no Principles! that knows neither God nor Devil?*

2d. Da. *Ay, ay; that, or any Thing else, if you have but a good Settlement, Child. A good Settlement will make up all those Things; you'd take him I warrant you.*

3d. Da. *No, Sister; not for all that I could see with my Eyes.*

2d. Da. *O, you don't know your own Mind, till you come to be tried; we shall see you tell another Tale hereafter.*

3d. Da. *I an't so fond of a Husband, whatever my Sister is.*

To be continued in our Next.

FOREIGN AFFAIRS.

Conningsberg, Jan. 22. It appears by a List which has been given of those that died last Year at Friederichow, that there died a Man of 150 Years of Age, whose own Children, Grand-children, and Great Grand-children, *&c.* consisted of 113 Persons. This Old Man never had a Fit of Sickness, and retain'd his Sight and Senses to the last Moment.

Paris, Feb. 6. 'Tis written from Biscay, that so much Snow has fallen throughout that Province, that the like had not been known for 30 Years past, that the Roads were unpassable, and People could not travel from one Place to another; and this doubtless is the Occasion that the Letters from Madrid do not come regularly as usual. The last Letters from thence give an Account that Money was so scarce that the Court had much ado to raise two Millions of Pieces of Eight, for the Expence of its Journey to Badajox.

Paris, Decemb. 8. The King at the Solicitations of the Ambassador of Holland, and his Spouse, and of other Foreign Ministers, has granted his Pardon to the Pages and Guards de Corps, who on the 11th past, had insulted the Ambassadress in her House at Fontainbleau; they are to be kept in Prison 4 Months and a half.

A Man has been set in the Pillory at Versailles with the Wings of Partridges fastened to his Shoulders, he having been convicted of taking that Game in Nets in the Park of Versailles.

A certain Bishop having prohibited the Archdeacon of this Chapter in the Christmas Week, to celebrate divine Service, and the latter making Answer that he was not bound to give any Heed to his Prohibition; the Bishop said, *He also forbid him in the Name of the Lord Jesus Christ,* to which the Archdeacon replied in these Terms, *I don't believe, my Lord, that you are so great with Jesus Christ as to have obtain'd such a power from him.* Upon this the Bishop gave the Archdeacon a Blow with his Fist, which the latter return'd, and the other Canons were oblig'd to part them to prevent bloody Noses.

Amsterdam, Feb. 22. They write from Vienna, of the 9th Instant, That 'twas said the King of Spain having demanded of the Emperor what Succours he could furnish, in Case of a Rupture; his Imperial Majesty had given for Answer, That he would fulfil his Engagements but that he saw no Necessity of demanding Succours at a Time when such earnest Endeavours were used to reconcile the several Powers.

From *Cologn,* of the 18th, that they talk there of reinforcing considerably the Imperial Troops of Luxemburg, filling the Magazines, and storing the Mines of that Fortress. It is also said, that next Spring the French will form an Army of 30,000 Men, on the Side of Metz and Thionville.

From *Paris,* of the 14th, that it was assured the Court had wrote in very strong Terms to that of Madrid, to engage it to explain it self on the Propositions of Accommodation, which had been lately made, assuring it, that a longer Delay would oblige France to lose no Time to enter into all the Measures which its Allies should think necessary to take, *&c.* so that they soon expected to hear at *Paris,* what they are to expect touching the Negotiations of Peace. It is added, that Mr. *Stanhope* was expected back from *London,* towards the End of this Month.

Dublin, Dec. 3.

There's an Account from the Country, that Change for Gold is grown so scarce, that Dealers are often forced to give 1 *s. per* Pound for Silver to change, and that it was proposed to cut Moidoires thro' the Crosses in the Middle, into Quarters, and to pass them in Change by Weight at 7 *s.* 6 *d.* as in the Proclamation, giving the current Allowance of 2 *d. per* Grain.

London, Feb. 4. On Sunday Night was buried at St. *Giles*'s Cripplegate, the Corpse of *John White,* from *Red-cross-street,* aged 104 Years; the whole Charge of the Interment was born by a certain

certain Gentleman, who procured eight Men, each of 100 Years old, and upwards; two of them to precede the Corpse, and the other six to hold up the Pall; he gave to each of them a compleat Suit of Cloaths, of grey Cloth trim'd with black, and 3 *s.* in Money: He had a Limner to take a Sketch of each of their Faces, and they are to have 5 *s.* a-piece more to fit again to compleat their Pictures.

Orders are given for ten Men of War to be dock'd and rigg'd immediately.

A Milkwoman's Daughter at Endfield was lately buried alive there: When she was going to be interr'd, some People at the Funeral, thought she looked fresh, and taking a Looking-glass, and applying it to her Lips, they fancied they perceived a Dew on it as from Breath; but the cruel Mother mock'd and reviled them, and swore she should be buried, and so she was; but this coming to the Ears of a near Relation, he got the Grave dug up, and the Coffin open'd, when she was found with her Knees drawn up, and the Nosegay in her Hand bitten to pieces, struggling for Life. A Surgeon was sent for to bleed her, but it was then too late.

Feb. 6. We hear that there is a very great Curiosity and Piece of Antiquity lately brought over by a Merchant from *Alexandria*, being the Body of one of the *Queens* of *Egypt*, now lying in the Coffin in which she was buried above *Three thousand Years ago*, as some of the Members of the Royal Society who have seen it, know by the *Hieroglyphicks* and Paintings upon it, and that it will be exposed to the publick View in a few Days.

By private Letters from *London*, of the 17th of *Feb.* last, we hear, that it was still uncertain whether there would be Peace or War, but that 22 Sail of large Men of War were ordered to be got ready with all possible Expedition.

Boston, April 14. We hear that 3 Regiments of Soldiers from *Ireland* are to be landed at *Boston* in *New-England.*

We are also informed, That his Majesty had ordered the Attorney and Solicitor General to appear at the Board of Trade, and represent the Undutiful Proceedings of the Government of *Boston.* That the Lords of Trade very much justify and commend his Excellency Governor *Burnet* for not accepting the Salary in any other Way than the King's Instructions direct.

Philadelphia, 25th Instant. By a private Letter from St. Christophers, dated *March* 1. we have Advice, that Capt. Seth Harvey being at Porto-rico in the Assiento Employ, the Spaniards brought in there a Ship and a Sloop, and made Prizes of both. The Ship was an Englishman from Barbadoes, bound for South-Carolina, and the Sloop, French, from Bourdeaux bound to Leghorn. They have now out upon the Cruize Eight Privateer Sloops, and three more fitting in the Harbour when he came out.

Philadelphia, April 24. Entred Inwards.
Scooner Dolphin, *Henry Stiles*, from *Cape-May.*
Ship Samuel and Ann, *Thomas Glentworth*, from *Bristol.*
Scooner Dolphin, *Richard Fortescue*, from *Cape-Fair.*

Entred Outwards.
Sloop Rose, *Jos. Wilson*, to *Barbadoes.*
---William, *James Dickenson*, from St. *Christopher's.*
--- Eliz. and Mary, *Richard Evans* to *Barbadoes.*
--- Trial, *Edw. Styles* to *Jamaica.*
Scooner Dolphin, *Henry Stiles*, to *Cape-May.*
Sloop Prime Hope, *Thomas Wharton*, to *Lisbon.*

Cleared for Departure.
Ship Mary, *Robert Deglish*, to *Glascow.*
Sloop Expedition, *John Casely* to *Barbadoes.*

GOods lately imported from *Ireland* by *John Walby* School-Master, and are to be sold at his House almost opposite to *Samuel Powel's* in Second-street, *Philadelphia*, at Reasonable Rates.

Sundry Sorts of White and Brown Sheetings,
Shirting Cloth, several Sorts,
Brown Linnen 3 *qrs* Wide,
Dowlas,
German-Serges,
White and Colour'd Linnen Tapes sundry Sorts,
Fine and Course Worsted Tapes,
Laces several Sorts,
White and Colour'd Threads,
Number Thread,
Girth Webbs,
Also sundry other Goods.

LAtely from Great Britain, *John Hynshaw*, at his Shop in *Market-Street*, opposite to the *Presbyterian* Meeting House, *Philadelphia*, who sells at the lowest price, Sundry sorts of Merchant Goods, Bibles, New-Testaments, and other Books, with Stationary Ware: Also binds any sort of Books neatly, at a reasonable price. And takes Salt Water out of Books, and Paper, so as the Damage both have got thereby, cannot be much perceiv'd; also a handsom large Room to be let up one pair of Stairs.

TO be sold by *Thomas Folks*, junior, the Plantation whereon he lives, on the Post-Road by *Croswicks*-Bridge, and Meeting-House in *West-Jersey*, containing 300 Acres, a great deal o good *English* Grass Meadow, and others, about 130 Acres of Plow-Land clear'd, and in good *English* Grass, a large Dwelling-House and Barn, a large Orchard containing betwixt two and three hundred grown Trees, which said Place is well watered, and a Well close to the Door, which said Plantation lies within 4 Miles of *Delaware*, where Sloops do come, and in the Neighbourhood of 4 or 5 Mills, the farthest not above 4 Miles off, which said Plantation will be sold an extraordinary Penniworth, and Payments very easy by *Thomas Folks*, junior.

Likewise 200 Acres of good Land and Meadow, upon the said *Croswick*'s-Creek, by the same Hand.

From the *Friendly Office* for selling all sorts of Goods cheap.

1. TWo *New Frying Pans.*
2. *Six Pair of* H L *Hinges.*
3. *Seven Fire Shovel-Pans.*
4. *A Parcel of Pewter.*
5. *A Greek and English* Lexicon, *a great Curiosity, explaining every Word in the New Testament.*
6. *Switch for the snake in the Grass.*
7. Monsieur *Perier's General History of Voyages and Travels.*
8. *Capt.* John Stevens's *Spanish Rule of Trade to the* West-Indies.
9. *A Clock, that goes well, to be sold upon Credit.*

PHILADELPHIA: *Printed by* Samuel Keimer, *where Subscriptions are taken in for this Paper, at* Ten Shillings *a Year, and Advertisements inserted at* Three Shillings *each.*